

By Authority.

SIRE:—We have had the honor to receive the letters of notification, dated the 15th February, 1855, by which Your Majesty has been pleased to communicate to us the deplorable decease of the late King Kamehameha III, as well as Your Majesty's succession to the throne of Your forefathers.

Both events have found our fullest sympathy, and we beg leave to express our sincerest wishes for Your Majesty's welfare and the happiness of the Hawaiian nation.

We hope that Your Majesty will be pleased to preserve to us the friendly feelings shown to us by Your Predecessor;

And have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, Sire,

Your Majesty's most humble,

and obedient servants,

THE SENATE OF HAMBURG.

The President of the Senate,

KELLINGHUSEN.

T. H. SIEVERING.

Secretary of State.

Hamburg, July 18th 1855.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

His Majesty returned from Kani on Thursday morning a little after 9 o'clock. On leaving Honolulu he proceeded to Hanaia where he and the chiefs addressed the people, encouraging them to industry as the only means of being able to live in comfort, of gaining respect at home and abroad, and of keeping up the race of nations. The next point at which the King touched was Waimea where also a meeting was called and the attention of the inhabitants of that part of the country directed to topics of the same character as those above mentioned. At Naviwili a very large concourse of people, including the residents of Koloa, assembled. There were also addressed. Every where the greatest interest was manifested in the remarks made by the several speakers, and the earnestness with which the King in particular exhorted his subjects to work out a position for themselves as the theme of general remark.

Mr. Isaac Montgomery. We do so because he accuses our reporter of having misrepresented a portion of the evidence, and we are always open to correction. We hope the jury-men who sat on the case will excuse us for publishing the sentence that bears upon them. Had we expunged that part of the communication we should not doubt have been accused of garbling. There are many statements and remarks in the letter so obviously open to comment that to comment upon them would be superfluous. Besides, as YANKEE SULLIVAN says, it is against the rule to strike a man who is down.

The large first-class building lately erected by Messrs. James Robinson & Co., under the superintendence of Mr. T. Harding, was opened on Thursday, with a lunch provided by Messrs. Franco and Medaille such as one does not have an opportunity to partake of very often. All the arrangements were on the most liberal style, and speak volumes for the genuine hospitality of our friends at the "Point." Toasts were drunk and responded to, sentiments given, songs sang, etc. The "hip-hip-hurrah" almost died with the thunder that ushered in the morning, and would have shook the walls if they were not so solid to be acted upon in that way. Such a punch and such a punch-bowl do not frequently come together—a punch-bowl from Japan, and capable of containing 15 gallons. Mr. Bullions very neatly (in allusion to the profession of Messrs. J. Robinson & Co.) compared the building to a ship, copper-fastened, no leak, and so on. Upon this, one gentleman with a dauntless voice, whispered distinctly in the ear of our reporter, that few vessels now-a-days are "lunched" with so much éclat. One half of the building is to be occupied by Messrs. Condy & Co. and the other half by Mr. R. C. Janion. May the heavens prove a lucky one to all interested in it.

Naval.

H. B. M. S. Ship Trincomalee, 25 guns, Captain Houston, arrived Oct. 20, having left San Francisco on the evening of the 10th. The Trincomalee left Vancouver's Island on the 1st of October; the U. S. Sloop of War Decatur was in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. H. B. M. S. President was at Vancouver's Island when the Trincomalee left. The U. S. Frigate Independence, Commodore Merwin was up at the San Francisco Navy Yard, and H. B. M. Ship Amphitrite was at San Francisco.

List of officers of H. B. M. Ship Trincomalee. Captain Houston. Lieut. S. Messrs. Chapman, Miller, Parry, (Haverfield, R. M. Master.—Mr. Norway. Surgeon.—Mr. Gray. Asst. Surgeon.—Mr. Beaumont. Paymaster.—Mr. Martin. Asst. Paymaster.—Mr. English. Mate.—Mr. Evans. 2nd Mate.—Mr. Ray. Midshipmen.—Messrs. Price, Richardson, Wilcox, and Sir. L. Lorraine, Bart. Passed Clerk.—Mr. Somerville. Clerk.—Mr. von Dalszen. Gunner.—Mr. Cooke. Carpenter.—Mr. Kellard. Boatswain.—Mr. Davies.

Religious.

We are requested to give notice that the Dedication of the new Methodist Chapel will take place (D. V.) tomorrow, at 3 o'clock p. m. The sermon proposed to the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. W. S. Turner, the pastor. The chapel is neat and pleasantly situated at the corner of Kukui Street in the Nuuanu Road.

Our acknowledgements are due to Capt. Whitmore of the Clipper ship *Sea Serpent*, for a file of recent papers, also to Mr. J. W. Sullivan and Messrs. G. B. Post & Co. for similar favors. Also to Messrs. R. Coody & Co., Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, and to Capt. H. S. Stark, for still later San Francisco dates by the clipper *B. F. Harle*.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Polynesian: Sir—In your issue of Oct. 18th you publish an extract from the *Daily Alta California* on the subject of sheep, in order to say that "our woolgrowers may understand how things stand over there" in relation to sheep farming. While giving you credit for the best intentions, will you allow me to observe that I fear you are under a misapprehension concerning our mental capacities here, as I do not think there is a woolgrower on these Islands to whom the extract in question can convey the slightest impression.

The great fault of said extract is that it is absolute nonsense, and is evidently the production of a person who has no practical knowledge whatever of the subject on which he presumes to write. All his assertions are about as precise and well founded as the description given by a certain witness under cross examination of the size of a stone which he had seen thrown. He solemnly testified that the stone was "about the size of a piece of chalk." The writer in the *Daily Alta California*

begins by saying that to "get a flock of any considerable number or size would require either a large permanent outlay or else time." The first question that arises is, what does he mean by "a flock of sheep of any considerable number?" Does a considerable number of sheep mean five hundred, or a thousand, or five or ten thousand? My own private opinion is that the means of doing "about the size of a piece of chalk." Then he informs us that sheep breed here "like rabbits in other countries." The period of gestation of the sheep is twenty weeks, that of the rabbits four weeks, so that sheep can hardly be said with correctness "to breed like rabbits do."

Here follow some clear definitions, such as "a man with a small flock,"—as many as he can take care of will have a large fortune and source of perpetual income." Next he talks about the Mexican sheep concerning which he says they are bred for mutton and that "if they weighed heavy" they cared not how coarse the wool was. This might lead readers to imagine that these were large sheep, but as I have been credibly informed by persons who travelled and resided in Mexico, that they had frequently seen a man carrying twelve full grown sheep on his shoulder, six slung at one end of a pole and six on the other, I am induced to think that the carcasses of Mexican sheep, when dressed and cleaned, do not "weigh heavy" as compared with those of our European countries, or of the Sandwich Islands for instance. But he probably means they weigh "about as much as a piece of chalk." He then asserts that "California is probably the best country in the world for sheep." I for one cannot take this "probability" on his bare assertion. As far as my own experience of a California winter goes I consider that the raising of sheep is much too long, too cold and too wet for growing the finer descriptions of wool. Fine-wool sheep will not grow in England except at such expense as to entirely exclude all idea of profit, yet there are between fifteen and twenty millions of sheep in England. There however they are raised principally for the butcher and consequently as it would not pay to keep sheep for a number of years for the sake of the long staple or coarse wool, the great object is early maturity. Five year old whether mutton, which is by many considered equal, if not superior to venison, never comes in to market and only appears occasionally at the tables of some of the wealth country gentlemen who now and then keep a few for their own use. In New South Wales, on the other hand, where the warm dry climate is most favorable to the production of the very finest kinds of wool and where the consumption of mutton is limited, it was found profitable, at least before gold was discovered there, to keep fine woolled wethers on for five or six years for the sake of the clip, as the wool was frequently more valuable than the carcass in a short time except in densely populated countries like England.

He says that "a few shepherd's dogs would be all the protection they would require," which assertion is enough to show that he does not know what he is talking about. In his concluding paragraph he indulges in flights of fancy, Latin quotation and figures of speech which remind one of the style of poor dear Mrs. Caudle (one of my favorite authors) when she accuses Caudle of turning up his nose "like a lord" at old mutton. Now let us see where the foundation of truth for these assertions lies. Let us suppose that a man in California or elsewhere, possessed, firstly, as an indispensable requisite, of a tract of land suited to the purpose, wishes to give his time and attention to sheep farming alone, I do not think it would be worth his while to do so unless he intended to keep from five to ten thousand sheep and in wool growing countries this number would be considered small. Under such circumstances of reason, ground, water and well situated, from twenty to twenty five men would be required during three hundred and sixty-five days in the year to look after ten thousand sheep. To every two shepherds, each supposed to be with his flock from sunrise to sunset, a third man would be required to shift and clean yards &c., and prepare the mutton for the market. In short, sheep farming, for the sake of the wool grower, it is an object to get the work over as quickly as possible so that there may be neither more nor less than a year's growth on the back of each sheep, and then many extra hands are required. In pastoral countries like New South Wales, bands of shepherds, sent from station to station at that period of the year, under the supervision of a shepherd, are sent to look after the flocks in the same line of business as himself, he might possibly find the same accommodation, unless which most favorable circumstances would require fifteen or twenty extra hands for about a month each year, wool shear and pack his wool. Unless his shearing shed happens to be on the bank of a navigable river, he requires an extensive knowledge of seamanship, and days to cart his bales to a shipping place, and these teams and teamsters are not to be idle during the portion of the year when they are not engaged in drawing down the wool. Provisions must be found for all these people. The sheep owner must either grow his breadstuffs and groceries on the land, or he must bring them from some other place. 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